

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY.

VOL. XIX.

RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 8th, 1892.

NUMBER 45

WILSON, SONS & CO. (LIMITED) PRACA DAS MARINHAS RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENTS OF THE

Pacific Steam Navigation Company
Shaw, Seville & Albion Co., Ltd.
The New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd.
Prince Steam Shipping Co., Ltd.
Gollaty, Hankey, Sewell & Co's. Brazil Line.

Coal.—Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited) have depots at St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Montevideo, La Plata and at the chief Brazil Ports; and, among others, supply coal under contract, at Rio, to:

The Brazilian Government;
Her Britannic Majesty's Government;
The Transatlantic Steamship Companies;
The New Zealand Shipping Companies;
&c., &c.

Coal.—Large stocks of the best Cardiff steam Coal always kept in Rio depot on Conceição Island.
Tug Boats always ready for service.
Ballast Supplied to ships.

Establishments: Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited), London, Cardiff, Cape Verde, Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, Santos, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres and La Plata.

Official Directory

U. S. LEGATION.—Petropolis. Office hours 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. E. H. CONGER, Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8. GEORGE H. WYNDHAM, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 20, Largo da Carioca. O. H. DOCKERY, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 8, Travessa de D. Manoel. WM. GEO. ABBOTT, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Morning service every Sunday at 11 a.m. Evening service during cool season according to notice. Holy communion after morning service on 1st Sunday in the month and on 3rd Sunday of 9 a. m. Baptisms after morning service, or at other times by special arrangement.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Canteiro. English services: at 11:30 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday. Portuguese services: at 10:30 a. m. and 6 p.m. Sundays; 7 p. m. Wednesday.—E. A. TILLY, Pastor. Office: 79, Rua Sete de Setembro, 2nd floor; 10 to 12 o'clock.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 14 Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m., and 7 p. m. Sundays; and at 7 p. m. Thursdays.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua do Conde d'Eu, No. 122. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11:30 a.m. and 7 p.m. and every Wednesday at 7 p.m.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquim, No. 175.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays: Prayer meeting at 10 a. m. 1. Worship at 11 a. m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 4:15 afternoon. Gospel preaching, at 7 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p. m.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

Medical Directory

Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon: Office 51, Rua dos Ourives. Hours, from 12 to 2. Residence, Rua da Real Grandeza No. 33. Botafogo. Telephone 1550.

Dr. C. Feldhagen, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Cons. from 2 to 4, Praça General Osório No. 63. Res. Rua Marques de Albuquerques No. 57. Telephone 1138.

Dr. A. Stewart, late resident surgeon Glasgow Western Infirmary and senior assistant physician City of Glasgow Fever Hospital. Office, 20 Rua do Rosário; 2 to 3 p.m. Residence 103 Rua Marques d'Albarranes. Telephone 5244.

Dr. L. Schreiner, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Ladies specialist. Consultation hours from 1 to 3 p.m. Office: Rua dos Ourives 75.

Miscellaneous.

RIO HARBOUR MISSION.—Sailors Home and Institute.—No. 1, Travessa do Muro, Rua do Livramento, Saude.—Bible services: In English on Sundays at 3 p.m. and 7 p.m.; on Mondays at 7 p.m. Free and Easy Council on Wednesdays at 7 p.m. Reading room open daily from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro No. 71.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages. Also Evangelical books, tracts, hymns, in Portuguese.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—114 Rua da Assembleia.—Open from noon to 6 p.m. For terms, apply to Librarian.

FLINT & Co. 142, Pearl St., New York CONTRACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS MACHINERY AND RAILWAY SUPPLIES.

Sole Export Agents in New York for many of the Leading Manufacturers of the United States.

Established Houses in Brazil can secure exclusive rights on specialties.

Correspondents of

QUAYLE DAVIDSON & Co.

121, RUA DA QUITANDA.

RIO DE JANEIRO.

CAIXA DO CORREIO 16.

Companhia Importadora Paulista.

(THE S. PAULO TRADING COMPANY.)

CAPITAL—1,000,000\$000, or £100,000 Sterling.

RESERVE FUND 50:000\$000

IMPORTERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, ETC.

Warehouses:—Rua Florencio de Abreu 15 and Largo do Ouvidor 19

Head offices and sample show rooms:—Largo S. Francisco 1.

Address all correspondence to

JOSEPH W. MEE,

Managing Director.

SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL.

Companhia Economica, Gaz, Agua e Esgotos SÃO PAULO

Capital 1,000:000\$000

General Plumbers.—Electrical and Hydraulic Engineers.—Gas, Water, Electric and Sanitary fittings always in stock.—Direct importers from Europe and United States.

Show Rooms and Technical Offices: RUA DIREITA No. 47.

Warehouse and Work Shops: RUA DA CONCEIÇÃO No. 40.

Technical office and workshops under the management of skilled mechanics.

Directors: JOSEPH WILLIAM MEE, President.

WILLIAM M. COTCHING, Secretary.

Address correspondence to Caixa 186.

SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL.

GUILD, MILLER & Co. RUA 1.º DE MARÇO, 107 Rio de Janeiro

(P. O. Box 1154)

MILLER, GUILD & Co.

RUA 24 DE MAIO, 15

RUA SÃO BENTO, 39

(P. O. BOX 139)

SANTOS

P. O. BOX 272

S. PAULO

General & Commission Merchants
Steam Ship Agents
Tug Boat, Lighter and Wharf Owners.

Cable address: "NAIAD" {
Rio Santos
São Paulo

Partners: MARQUES LEITÃO & Co.
Com. of Manoel Marques Leitão.
João Marques Leitão.
Hugh Cowen Deters.

Telegrams—"LEITÃO"—Rio.
Telephone 391.
Post Office Box 323.

COMPANHIA INDUSTRIAL DE FERRO E FERRAGENS

Central Show-rooms and Offices: N.º 22 & 22 A Rua 1.º de Março

IMPORTERS OF

Iron, Steel, Metals, Paints, Oils, Hardware, Furnishings and Agricultural Machinery.

Depôts: { Rua Fresca N.º 11, 26 & 28.
Caes do Pharoux N.º 11.
Travessa do Paço N.º 26.
Rua de D. Manoel N.º 21 & 23.

IRON FOUNDRY AND ENGINEERING WORKS:

Rua de S. Joaquim No. 58 & 62 and at Rua da Conceição N.º 63 & 69.

OIL REFINERY AND DRUGS

Works and Show-rooms:

RUA da MISERICORDIA No. 44.

N.B.—Address all correspondence to

22 & 22 A, RUA 1.º DE MARÇO, 22 & 22 A

RIO DE JANEIRO.

AMERICAN Bank Note Company, 78 to 86 TRINITY PLACE, NEW YORK.

Business Founded 1795.

Incorporated under Laws of the State of New York, 1868.

Reorganized 1870.

ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS OF
BONDS, POSTAGE & REVENUE STAMPS,
LEGAL TENDER AND NATIONAL BANK
NOTES OF THE UNITED STATES; and for
Foreign Governments.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING,
BANK NOTES, SHARE CERTIFICATES, BONDS
FOR GOVERNMENTS AND CORPORATIONS,
DRAFTS, CHECKS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
STAMPS, &c., in the finest and most artistic style
FROM STEEL PLATES.

With SPECIAL RAPIDITY in PERFECT COPIES, and
Special papers manufactured exclusively for
use of the Company.

SAFETY COLORED. SAFETY PAPERS.

Work Executed in Fireproof Buildings.

LITHOGRAPHIC AND TYPE PRINTING.

RAILWAY TICKETS OF IMPROVED STYLES.

Show Cards, Labels, Calendars.

JAMES MACDONOUGH, President.

AUD. D. SHEPARD, Vice-President.

THOMAS ROBERTSON, Sec'y and Treas.

JNO. E. CURRIER, Asst. Sec'y.

J. K. MYERS, Asst. Treas.

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

(Established, 1831)

BURNHAM, WILLIAMS & CO.,

Proprietors.

These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and ten plates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars &c., &c.

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

Sole Agents in Brazil:

Norton, Megaw & Co.

No. 32, Rua 1.º de Março,

Rio de Janeiro.

JOHN H. BELLAMY & Co. General and Commission Merchants, SHIPPING AND STEAMER AGENTS.

AGENTS FOR

Companhia de Fiação e Tecelagem Carioca

Companhia de Navegação Carioca

Coasting Steamers.

The Alliance Insurance Co.

P. O. Box 741. Rio de Janeiro.

NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES Co. LIMITED. Gelignite and dynamite

In cases of 50 lbs. ea., nett weight

Gelignite is a new and very powerful explosive. Besides possessing great bracing power it combines itself for use in this country by reason of the fumes after explosion not being injurious to the workers. On this account alone great advantage is obtained over most explosives, by its use, and more especially when operating in confined places.

Also patent Detonator caps and Bickford's patent fuse. For further information and prices, apply to us.

Agents for Brazil:

Watson, Ritchie & Co.

No. 25, Rua Theophilo Ottoni.

Rio de Janeiro.

THE WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE COMPANY, PITTSBURG, PA., U. S. A. MANUFACTURERS OF THE WESTINGHOUSE AUTOMATIC BRAKE

The Westinghouse Automatic Brake is now in use on 22,000 engines, and 250,000 cars. This includes 160,000 Freight Cars.

This is 16 per cent of the entire freight car equipment of the United States.

Orders have been received for 100,000 Quick Action Brakes since December, 1887.

For further particulars apply to their

Representatives in Brazil:

Norton Megaw & Co.

82, Primeiro de Março.

Rio de Janeiro.

Insurance.

IN TIME OF EPIDEMIC

anxiety tends to increase the danger.

Much anxiety may be avoided by means of a life-assurance policy in **THE EQUITABLE**.
Rua do Hospicio 73.

The knowledge that you have already provided for your family, will give you more tranquility of mind than any medicine.

CHALK & COONAN,

SANTOS and S. PAULO.

Shipping and General Commission Agents,
Tug-boat and Lighter owners,
Exchange Brokers.

Codes used:
SCOTTS, A. & WATKINS
and A. B. C.

Cable address:
DESPATCH-SANTOS.
P. O. Box, 136, Santos.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D

Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund..... £1,328,751
Uncalled capital..... £2,400,751

Agent: P. E. Swinwick,
4, Travessa do Conselheiro Sautava.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE
INSURANCE CO.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro
Smith & Youle.
No. 62, Rua 1 de Março.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE
INSURANCE CO.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro
Watson Ritchie & Co.
No. 25, Rua de Theopisto Ottoni.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COM-
PANY LIMITED.

Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund..... £480,000

Agent in Rio de Janeiro
G. C. Anderson.
of London. Rua de S. Pedro No. 1—1st floor.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
LONDON AND LIVERPOOL

Capital..... £2,000,000
Accumulated Funds..... £5,000,000
Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise of every kind at reduced rates.
John Moore & Co. agents.
No. 8, Rua da Candelaria.

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1782
Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,057 of
March 24th, 1851.
Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise, and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorable conditions.
G. C. Anderson, Agent.
Rua de S. Pedro, No. 1—1st floor.

Mr. R. J. GALLANDER, C.E.

Engages to carry out the Construction of Engineering, and Architectural Works, in accordance with Government Regulations.
67, Rua do Ouvidor—Rio.

THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE
BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: 52, Moorgate St. E.C.
Rio de Janeiro: No. 2, Rua S. Pedro.
Authorized by Decree No. 531, of 17th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital..... £1,500,000
Realized do..... " 900,000
Reserve fund..... " 750,000

BRANCHES:

→ Paris, Buenos Aires, Montevideo and Rosario.

DRAWN ON:—
London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON.
Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS.
Banco de Portugal and agencies.—PORTUGAL.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR
DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 16th December
1887 by the "Direction der Deutsche Gesellschaft"
in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in
Hamburg," Hamburg.

Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH-OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

1 A, Rua da Candelaria, 1 A
(Authorized by Decree No. 10,030)

Drawn on:
(Direction der Deutsche Gesellschaft, Berlin)
Germany..... (and com-
Norddeutsche Bank in (pendents.
Hamburg, Hamburg.
M. A. von Rodschild
Söhne, Frankfurt a M.
England..... (N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London.
International Bank of London, Limited
Union Bank of London, Limited, London
Wm. Branch & Sons & Co., London.
Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches.
Comptoir National d'Escompte de
France..... Paris, Paris.
Reine & Co., Paris.
Gédin Lyonnais, Madrid, Barcelona
and correspondents.
Spain..... Banque d'Anvers, Anvers.
Belgium..... H. Albert de Bary & Co., Antwerp.
Banca Generale, branches and corres-
pondents.
Italy..... Montecarlo & Co., Naples.
Portugal..... Banco Lisbon & Agores and corres-
pondents.
United States.... C. A. Vanick & Co., New York.
Uruguay..... Ernesto Tornquist & Co., Montevideo.
Banco Comercial, do
Argentina..... Ernesto Tornquist & Co., B. Ayres.
Deutsche Uebersee Bank, do.
and any other countries.
Open accounts current:
Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.
Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares,
etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

Krah-Nielsen,
Directors.

CORCOVADO RAILWAY.

HOTEL DAS PAINEIRAS.

Telephone 1135.

Trains leave Cosme Velho for Corcovado on week days
at 6.30, 8, 11 a. m., 2, 5.15 and 8 p. m.; returning from
Paineiras at 7.15, 9.30 a. m., 1, 4.30, 7 and 9 p. m. On Sun-
days and Holidays for Corcovado at 6, 8, 9.30, 11 a. m.,
12.30, 2, 3.30, 5.15 and 8 p. m.; from Paineiras 6.35, 10.05,
11.35 a. m., 2.05, 2.35, 4.05, 6, 7 and 9 p. m.
[Take the yellow car (Laranjeiras or Aguas Ferventes)
at the Largo da Carioca 45 minutes before the departure of
trains.

SUPERIOR HUNGARIAN WINES

Recommended brands:
Hungarian Claret,
Château Palugyay,
Karlovitz.
TOKAY WINE
is the best reconstituent for convalescents from fever and
climatic diseases; recommended by most of the medical
authorities, especially for females and children.
Sole Importers:
Rombauer & Co.
78, General Camara. Rio de Janeiro.

HAUPT & BIEHN
RIO DE JANEIRO.

53, Rua da Alfandega.

Imports and Commissions.

Railway Material.
Rolling Stock.
Machinery.

O'KELL, WILSON & Co.

21 Rua Conselheiro Saraiva
22 Beco de Bragança.

AGENTS OF THE

Northern Assurance Company,
General and Commission Merchants
for foreign and home trade with the interior.

V. A. WENCESLAU
GUIMARÃES & Co.

WINE MERCHANTS.

Importers of

Oporto, Douro and Lisbon wines of the best qualities
bottles, or in casks, and under the private marks of the house.

Sole Agents for

BLANDY BROTHERS & Co., Exporter of Madeira Wines;
G. PRELLER & Co., Bordeaux,
Exporter of Bordeaux Wines;
F. REMY MARTIN & Co.,
Exporter of Cognac

Dealers in

Burgundy, Rhine and Mosel wines, Sherries, Champagne
Cognacs and Liqueurs of the best brands.

Rua da Alfandega, 83.

CRAUFURD COLLEGE.

MAIDENHEAD, BERKS, ENGLAND.

Head Master: The Revd. Edward de Lwer.

The attention of parents who desire a good English educa-
tion for their sons, and a happy home, is directed to the
above establishment. The house is spacious, the situation
high and very healthy. Terms inclusive and moderate.—
Entire charge can be taken of boys.

References to parents in Brazil:

WM: SPEERS Esq.

Superintendent of the S. Paulo Railway.

S. PAULO, BRAZIL.

respects on application.

MAC NICOL, FOX & CO.

S. PAULO:

Rua José Bonifácio No. 16 } Commission and
P.O. Box No. 32 } General Merchants
Tel. address: COLFINOX. } and Importers

SANTOS:

Rua Fiel Gaspar No. 4 } Despatching,
P.O. Box No. 99 } Shipping and
Tel. address: FLOXAM. } General Agents
Correspondence invited.

VISITING CARDS.

79, Rua Sete de Setembro, 1st floor.
All descriptions of Commercial Printing.

THE BRAZILIAN COAL CO. LIMITED.

Representatives of

CORY BROTHERS & Co., Ltd., London
Idem Cardiff

A constant supply of fresh steam coal "Cory's Merithy"
always on hand. Prompt delivery at reasonable prices.
Tugboats always ready for service.

OFFICES:

Rua 1.º de Março No. 86.
DEPOT:
Ilha dos Ferreiros

W. R. CASSELS & Co.

13 Rua Primeiro de Março, RIO DE JANEIRO,
32 Rua do Commercio, SÃO PAULO,
and
CASSELS, KING & Co.
858, Calle Cangallo, BUENOS AYRES.

Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.

Further Agencies, suitable to their lines of business—Hard-
ware, Domestic goods, Specialties, etc., etc.—are respectfully
solicited.

RUBBER HAND STAMPS.

Metal-Bodied Rubber Type.

S. T. LONGSTRETH,

Office and works: 13, Travessa do Ouvidor, 1st floor.
NB.—Special attention given to large stamps (trade marks)
and large type for marking coffee bags.

Business Signs Engraved

WALDEMAR MATTHIESSEN, Practical
Chronometer and watch-maker and Optician. For
many years in one of the busiest repairing shops in
Rio, now closed.

Used to English watches.

Repairs carefully done.

75, Rua Sete de Setembro.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, rates of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily coffee report from the Associação Commercial, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

(Cash invariably in advance)

Subscription: \$5.00 per annum for Brazil.

\$10.00 or £2 abroad (30¢ when paid here).

SINGLE COPIES: 500 reis; for sale at the office of publication, or at the English Book Store, No. 67 Rua do Ouvidor.

All subscriptions should run with the calendar year, or terminate on June 30th and December 31st.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 8th, 1892.

The simple fact that the business men of this city, who comprise one of the most conservative classes of society, have found it necessary to meet and protest a second time against the incompetent and prejudicial administration of the Central railway, is a circumstance the government should not ignore. There is no petty political intrigue, nor personal animus in such a protest. As a rule, the merchant avoids mixing politics with business. He wants a certain amount of freedom and security for his transactions, and he wants the laws to be equitable and well administered. His business is to buy and sell, and it is quite as essential to him that means should be provided for the delivery of his sales, as for the receipt of his purchases. When, therefore, he finds it necessary to complain against certain transportation agencies we may feel certain that something is very wrong. For a long time the Central railway has failed to carry the merchandise offered to it for transportation, and the result is that an enormous accumulation now exists in this city. The effect of this is to financially embarrass the merchant, for he cannot collect before delivering, consequently he cannot meet his own obligations. Were there a general suspension of payments in this city to-day, it would be solely due to the bad management of the Central railway. In view of the further circumstance that this block on the railway has existed for some eighteen months and more, and that complaints have been made again and again, we may assume that the present director is unable to solve the difficulty. In that case, his substitution by a practical man, like Dr. F. P. Passos, ought not to be delayed one moment. The government has no right to consider the pride, or convenience of one man before the interests of the two or three millions now suffering loss and inconvenience through the maladministration of this road.

The continued abuses committed against commerce and the travelling public and the antagonism not infrequently shown by one nation against another through the imposition of quarantines, render it essential that some agreement should be entered into between the commercial nations of the world to regulate and control this important and sometimes most prejudicial restriction on trade. While we do not contest the right of any nation to adopt restrictive measures to prevent the introduction of a contagious disease, we can not admit the right to employ excessive, or unnecessary rigor, nor the right to impose quarantines without just cause. In our opinion a government has no more right to injure or destroy life and property under the plea of quarantine, than it has under any of the excuses resorted to on land. If a government should destroy the lives and property of foreigners on land, even during unavoidable military operations, it would be promptly presented with a claim for damages. Under certain conditions the state may seize and destroy property, but the property must be paid for and full justice rendered to those who suffer loss through its act. And, in our opinion, this principle should be carried out to the fullest extent in the case of quarantines. A nation may impose and enforce a quarantine, if it pleases, but not without incurring full

responsibility for all the prejudices caused. If a steamer is detained through some matter of pique, as was the case of the *Tamar* at Buenos Aires, or through some feeling of petty hostility as is now the case at Buenos Aires against Brazil, then the government should be required to pay damages for the delay to all the parties concerned—the steamship company, the passengers, and the merchants. If also a nation imposes absurd and extra prejudicial regulations, as has been the case on the Brazilian coast where vessels have been compelled to come down to Ilha Grande for inspection before entering such a distant port as Pará, then the government should be held responsible for all unnecessary delays and costs. We assume that if such an international arrangement should be made and enforced, no state would impose quarantine without good reason—which is not always the case at present—and no state would require ships to incur expenses and delays beyond what are absolutely necessary. It is unjust to impose a single shilling of expense on a ship beyond what the case requires, and it would not be done were the authorities held responsible. The last quarantine declared against New York was wholly without justification, and the government should therefore be held responsible for all the expenses and delays occasioned by compelling the American steamers to bring all their northern ports cargo down here to Ilha Grande. It is a simple principle of right and equity which is involved and its enforcement would detract even less from the independence and dignity of a nation than is the case with war claims, such as have been presented to Chili. For the decision of disputed claims, or of complaints against a nation for unwarranted restrictions, an international commission could easily be formed. In time such a commission would regulate the whole question and declare quarantines whenever necessary. At present, however, it could be of immense service to the whole commercial world by restricting and punishing the insensate methods employed by many countries for protecting unscrupulous quarantine jobbers, and for injuring the commerce of a neighboring state.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Ship *Crown of Austria*,
Rio de Janeiro, Nov. 5th, 1892.

Mr. M. LOWRIE,
Ballast contractor, &c.

Sir,—Allow me in the behalf of self and owners to thank you for the celerity and despatch with which you have ballasted this ship. The inward cargo was fully discharged at 4 p. m. Saturday, Oct. 29th, last and on Tuesday, Nov. 1st at 4 p. m. she had received all her ballast, 1,500 tons of sand and stones, and was ready to proceed on her voyage. This, I think, almost, if not quite, unprecedented in the annals of the port and you deserve every credit for the smart way in which the work was done. Not only that but the ship was put down by her marks and with the quantity first agreed upon, viz., 1,500 tons, without a question.

Wishing you every success in your future engagements,

I remain, Sir,

Very truly yours,

THOMAS J. GREENHANK.

Master.

P.S.—You are at liberty to make any use of this note which you may think proper.

REGARDING CHOLERA.

Sir Edwin Arnold, who has seen much of the cholera in India and Japan, proclaims cheerfulness, temperance, exercise and cleanliness to be the surest prophylactics. I believe, he says, from my own observation, that few diseases have less terror for the healthy, the well-fed, the temperate and the sensible. How else is it that in mixed communities, such as exist in the East, you will see the poor and weaker natives die, and not one, or scarcely one European affected? Very sad, indeed, it is to say so, but it is just the ill-fated ignorant, the unwashed, the intemperate and the young who succumb. I do not believe that the germs ever pass by the atmosphere, at any rate from man to man. They would then be ubiquitous and inevitable, and we should not see nurses and doctors and the like escape, as they do. Water and milk and the exterior surface of foods and vegetables seem to be the carriers of the germs, together with clothes, rugs, etc., but only so far in regard to the latter as the unwashed hands may convey what is on them to the lips and mouth. Those Europeans in the East, of whom I have spoken as so constantly and surely enjoying immunity, are persons drinking aerated beverages, tea, bottled milk and eating carefully cooked and washed food. The victims, in my observation, have been thirsty soldiers drinking at the first town well, children fed on milk from infected localities, people drawing water from the tanks in such districts, and so on.

THE SOCIEDADE FRANZINI.

The present situation of this society, according to a statement handed to us by the director, is as follows:

Receipts for 13 months ending	
31st Oct. 1892.....	11:358\$000
Expenses, same period.....	13:625\$050
Deficit.....	2:266\$450
Aid. amount due.....	1:040\$000

Total deficit..... 3:286\$450
General Franzini avers that he has assumed this deficit as a personal obligation. Owing to the failure of his negotiations here with the Brazilian government, Gen. Franzini is about to return to Italy to place his affairs in the hands of his own government. He therefore withdraws from the active direction of the society, which has thus far been the means of doing much good. He claims to have distributed assistance to 22,000 persons during its existence, which is certainly a record worthy of all praise.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—Buenos Aires possesses 238 associations formed for giving dances. The Italians head the list with 97. The English come sixth with only 8.

—Buenos Aires telegrams of the 5th state that the recently-purchased Mauser military rifles are defective, but the minister of war denies the statement.

—The gold premium at Buenos Aires is still going down—very slowly, to be sure, but still it is diminishing little by little. It was quoted at 301 on the 7th.

—Considerable indignation was created in Montevideo on the 5th because the editor of the French journal *L'Union Française* had published an editorial denouncing the Uruguayan government and legislature.

—The railway report for 1891 shows a total extension of 7,340 miles in Argentina, having an aggregate capital of £76,900,000, carrying 10,820,000 passengers and 4,600,000 tons of merchandise during the year, the gross receipts being \$57,415,000 and working expenses \$39,260,000 currency during that period.

—A young Argentine has invented a machine which will efficiently kill flies and fleas, thus destroying nest and eggs. He will shortly give a practical exhibition of his invention to the public. If it really turns out to be all it professes it will be a wonderful boon to quinquenns and others whose garbages are at the mercy of this pest. —*Argentine Atlas*, Rosario, Oct. 15.

—A visitor went recently into a public school in Catamarca and found the schoolmaster teaching in his dress coat. He congratulated the master on the luxurious costume he was enabled to don, but was soon undeceived by the latter, who said that he had worn out all his clothes, and as there was no money forthcoming to buy more he had to dress himself from the bottom of his trunk. —*Sport and Pastime*, Buenos Aires.

—At a recent parade in Montevideo a colonel got angry at his horse and gave him a brutal beating with his sword in the presence of a great crowd of spectators. The society for the prevention of cruelty to animals at once addressed a protest to the chief of staff against such treatment of a poor dumb beast. Some one else should prefer charges against Col. Amador for conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman.

—It is amusing to notice that the iniquitous proposition made in the Chamber of Deputies to impose a tax on foreign banks and capital, has not found the least echo in our native contemporaries, and the few that think it worth mentioning only refer to it with unmistakable condemnation. This, however, is only what we expected, for the press is a rule, much more in touch with the interests of the people and the market than are the chambers. —*Montevideo Times*.

—The report of the English Literary Society of Buenos Aires shows that the revenue of the year ending August 31st last was \$11,026.21, which, with the balance of the previous account, made an available total of \$11,014.11. The expenditure amounted to \$10,952.01, and the balance in hand was therefore \$62.10. There are now 482 members, viz., 373 living members, 2 duly members, 62 camp members, 39 absent members and 6 honorary members.

—The Southern railway, finding itself short of deposit accommodation, commenced the erection of a stone house 800 feet long, 65 feet wide and two stories high only seven weeks ago, and in six weeks part of it was occupied while the entire warehouse was finished in the short period of seven weeks. Moreover it is thoroughly well built and we venture to say that a like deposit has not before been built for anything like its cost in proportion to its size. Old rails and material have been used as never before, and in every way as good as could be desired. Even with this large deposit the company will not have room for its produce. —*Buenos Aires Herald*.

—The national health board is certainly in a complete state of demoralization. There is no system, and the service is upside down. Last week we mentioned the case of the *ss. Corvick*. This week the same has occurred to the passengers of the *R. M. S. Tamar*; those who landed at Montevideo, arriving the next day in Buenos Aires, by river boat, whilst those who remained on board have had to undergo 8 days quarantine. Another case is now reported: the 3rd class passengers of the *Siria* were kept at Mar del Plata three days after their quarantine had expired, and the vessel had nearly finished unloading in the docks. Some steps should certainly be taken to remedy these defects; perhaps the best would be to make a clean sweep of the gentlemen forming the board, especially as yellow fever has broken out at Santos, and from past experience we should say that the board are utterly incompetent for the services required of them. Now that cholera and yellow fever have to be guarded against, a more business-like set of men should be immediately named. —*Review of the River Plate*, Buenos Aires, Oct. 15th.

—The Uruguayan government has arranged a contract with Sr. Juan A. Barria for the coinage of the \$3,000,000 silver recently authorized. The work will be done in the mint at Santiago, Chili.

—The new government has not by any means succeeded to a lot of royal powers left behind them a few awkward pieces of business to arrange. One was a credit of nearly half a million dollars opened for the Entre Rios government the day before the new President entered into possession. Another was an acuerdo of \$20,000,000 to keep on the port works. The revolution in Santiago del Estero placed the new President almost in the position of the late President Grety of France as his son-in-law was amongst the promoters of the movement. The Grambs contract is another delicate subject left for them to handle. —*Sport and Pastime*, Buenos Aires.

—Dr. Romero, our new minister of hacienda, has surprised the market by a measure no one anticipated, namely, the passing over of the liquidation of the Nacional Bank to the Banco de la Nación, which will result in a saving of close on 1,000,000 reis, a year to the creditors. The measure meets with such universal approval that it is supposed it will be passed by Congress without the least delay, and the only objectionable feature of the business is the large number of clerks that will be thrown out of employment, as a small office in the Banco de la Nación with two or three clerks will henceforth, under the management of the board of directors of the Banco de la Nación, conduct the liquidation. The Banco de la Nación will continue under its present organization for another year, as Minister Romero will not introduce his bill to convert the bank into a joint-stock company before next May, when it is hoped that the condition of the bank will be so strong and its privileges so valuable that its transfer to a joint-stock company will enable the government to redeem the currency. —*Buenos Aires Standard*.

—There happened yesterday, comparatively unattended, an event of considerable importance in the history of the republic, even perhaps of more importance than the realisation of a loan of such doubtful application as the establishment of a National Bank. The event we refer to was the arrival here of the *ss. Albatross*, the first of the direct line of steamers between the River Plate and New York, established by the U. S. and Brazil Mail Steamship Company. She came out in 22 days, including 2 days stay at Rio Janeiro. This puts us in practically closer communication with New York than we are with Liverpool or London, unless the English shipping companies, stimulated by this competition, take steps to shorten their voyages. At present, we believe, the intention is to run a steamer every 3 weeks, and before long a call will be made at one of the principal West Indian ports, at present only accessible by a lengthy and indirect route. Knowing the determination of the Yankees to capture the trade of South America, and their insatiable energy and push, it is impossible to say to what developments and changes this may ultimately lead, and we think we are right in calling special attention to the arrival as an event of the highest importance. —*Montevideo Times*, Oct. 27.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

OCTOBER 29.—*Senate*.—The Senate voted in 2nd discussion the bill authorizing the government to attend the contract with the S. Paulo Railway Co. By a vote of 37 to 1 it rejected the amendment of the Chamber of Deputies to the bill on coast navigation. The bill requiring elections for filling vacant seats in Congress to be held within 90 days after the vacancies occur, was voted in 1st discussion. —*Chamber of Deputies*.—The Chamber passed by a vote of 71 to 36 the substitute currency bill of Deputy Glycerio. In view of this result the lodged committee resigned. The Chamber voted the resolution for prolonging the session to the 10th of November. Deputy Leopoldo de Balbino read a letter from the minister of finance on the currency question, denying the opinions attributed to him by Deputy Matta Machado.

OCT. 31.—*Senate*.—There was offered an amendment to the budget of the department of agriculture, maintaining the present contract with the Amazon Steam Navigation Co. until the government can call for tenders for a new contract. —*Chamber of Deputies*.—The greater part of the sitting was consumed in explanations in regard to the vote on the currency bill. These explanations led to heated debate. Deputy João de Saqueta said that the letter of the minister of finance read at the sitting of Saturday contained insinuations that he could not allow to pass in silence.

NOVEMBER 1.—*Senate*.—Senator Luiz Dellino warmly criticized Victor Murreles' panorama of Rio de Janeiro and asked the Senate to vote 25,000 for sending it to be exhibited at the World's Fair at Chicago. The amendment in the budget of the department of agriculture making this appropriation was, however, rejected. —*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Valladares moved that the committee on police be instructed to report on the letter of the minister of finance for the purpose of ascertaining whether it can be permitted, in view of the language in which it is couched, to remain among the records of the house. Deputy Leopoldo de Balbino defended the letter. Deputies continued to make explanations, interrupted by violent remarks and caustic retorts, in regard to the vote on the currency bill. Most of those not voting explained that they went out to preserve the health of the body, whilst others wished to have it understood that they could not be present at a voting which they foresaw would be successful and which they believed would be of great harm to the country.

NOV. 3.—*Senate*.—The committee on finance reported on the revenue bill. Senator Pinheiro Gomes spoke warmly against voting the special municipal law for payment to ex-slaves with Matta Grosso's revolution. The fathers of the bill, Pinheiro, he said, were not volunteers, but mereing hounds, consisting for the most part of Paraguayans, Argentines and Bolivians. The appropriation bill, however, was passed in 2nd discussion by a vote of 25 to 10. The bill authorizing the government to attend the contract with the S. Paulo Railway Co. was

also voted. An amendment of Senator Amaro Lobo concerning the grants made to the Sorocabana, Mogiana and Paulista companies for extending their lines in Santos and S. Sebastião was rejected. Chamber of Deputies.—*Apra* in the suspension of the journal *Parahyba* by the state government. Deputy Epitacio made a vehement attack on that government and also on the general government. His speech was frequently interrupted by Deputy Franga Carvalho, who, alluding to Donato's *complicité* on Nov. 3rd, 1891, said: "You are celebrating the day." "If," retorted Deputy Epitacio, "whenever we complain of the abuses of the present government, we are to be met with allusions to those of the government that preceded it, then the cause of law and justice, and of retaliation and vengeance." Deputy Amaro Lobo made some statements to show that it was impossible for the committee on public works to comply with the resolution voted by the Chamber in regard to reports by official bureaus on different plans for port improvements. The resignation of the budget committee was accepted by a vote of 64 to 47. The amendment of Deputy Maílhes Barreto and others to the congressional appropriation bill was passed by a vote of 55 to 52. The Chamber also passed an amendment offered by Deputy Lamerleiro Golin, concerning the salaries of the members of the congressional districts in the states of Rio de Janeiro and Minas Geraes. The special appropriation of 10,000,000 in gold for the navy was passed by a vote of 82 to 33. Several of the deputies voting against it placed on record a statement that they opposed it on the ground that the President of the republic had sent the Chamber no itemized estimate of the expenses which this appropriation is intended to meet.

Nov. 4.—*Senate*.—Senator Quintino Bocayva on behalf of the committee on finance, introduced a bill appropriating 200,000 for sanitary expenses. Senator Ushidino do Amaral said that he does not think there is at the present time any pressing necessity for reorganizing the postal service, which was reorganized in 1888 and again in 1890. It is moreover stated that it will have to be reorganized again next year. He thinks that Congress will do well to postpone this matter. Senator João Neiva said that if the postal service is reorganized as proposed, the post-office building will not hold all the new employees. Senator Christiano Ottoni spoke against the bill granting F. D. Parker the right to build a railway from Rio de Janeiro to Fortaleza. He offered a substitute bill, appropriating 1,000,000 for the surveys and commencement of the construction of another line of the Central railway between Rio de Janeiro and some point on the Parahyba river between Barra do Piraí and Entre Rios. Chamber of Deputies.—Barão de S. Marcos and others offered a substitute bill making a special appropriation of 10,000,000 for the navy. The substitute bill increases that sum to 20,000,000. Deputy Regino also offered a substitute bill, which was rejected by himself and four other deputies, appropriating 12,000,000 for building two first-class cruisers and 10 torpedo boats, for finishing the cruiser *Pernambuco* and the *Parahyba* and for purchasing 4,000 Krupp quick-firing guns and the necessary *munitions*. The Chamber refused to concur in the Senate amendments to the budget of the war department. The bill for an increase of 40% in the pay of the employees of the national printing office was voted in 3rd discussion, as was likewise the bill regulating the appointment and rank of federal judges. Deputy Valladares making the proposed appropriation of 10,000,000 for the navy is altogether insufficient. It is barely enough to buy one first-class cruiser, or to fortify the port of Rio de Janeiro. Deputy Valladares said that the director of the Central railway has thoroughly demonstrated his incompetence. He moved to inquire what steps have been taken by the government to overcome the transportation difficulties.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—At S. José da Boa Vista, S. Paulo, beef is selling at 185,00 a kilo.

—In the month of October 3,500 immigrants arrived at the port of Santos.

—The price of fresh beef in Uberaba, Minas Geraes, is 900 a kilo. And yet it is thought by Rio politicians that cattle should be brought down from that region and the beef sold here at a maximum of 600 reis.

—An election occurred in Macio on the 1st for the municipal intendentes, and on the following day another general election occurred for members of the Alagoas state legislature. It is said that the opposition kept away from the polls.

—On requisition of the president of Rio Grande do Sul the president of S. Paulo has ceased to be arrested José de Andrade Neves Neirelles on suspicion of his being an emissary of conspirators. Is it legal to arrest a man in Brazil on such a pretence?

—The São Paulo state legislature has adopted a measure appropriating 500,000 for the construction of hospitals for contagious diseases in various parts of the state. In view of the frequent outbreak of fever and small-pox epidemics, this measure is both timely and necessary.

—At 2 o'clock a.m. on the 4th inst. the cotton factory of the Companhia S. Paulo Fabril at Rio Retiro was found to be on fire. Although the building is fire-proof, it is said that considerable damage was done to the machinery for want of water for extinguishing the flames.

—Mr. Frederic Haessel, a prominent member of the German-Brazilian colony of Rio Grande do Sul, who was shot when resisting arrest a few days since, died on the 5th inst. He was highly esteemed in Rio Grande and was worth the whole rabble of demagogues and cutthroats who are now trying to govern that state.

—The friends of the governor of Santa Catharina say that the reason why he caused Dr. Paulo Ramos to be arrested and sent to Rio was to keep that gentleman, who has enemies there, from being hurt. A governor, who will break the law to preserve a political enemy from personal injury, must be a very kind-hearted man.

—The value of the cattle exported this year from Uberaba, Goyaz, is estimated at 500,000.

—Ex-Gov. Portella has adopted an attractive political programme, embracing ministerial responsibility, financial reform, local self-government and other acceptable ideas. Well, not to put too fine a point on it, St. Jauch reminds us of — the devil.

"When the devil was ill,
The devil a monk would be."

—The Parahyba governor explains the suspension of the newspaper *Parahyba* in this way. Notices having appeared that the offices of that paper had been assaulted, he ordered the chief of police to make an examination, which the editors resisted. At last the police succeeded in making the investigation and found everything intact and in good order. He considers that the reports originated in a purpose to oppose and discredit his administration.

—On the 1st inst. a party of roughs, said to be policemen in civilian dress, headed by a brother of the chief of police, attacked the printing office of the *Parahyba*, an opposition paper in Parahyba. The assailants were resisted and driven away. On the following day the chief of police ordered the suspension of the paper, under penalty of arrest and imprisonment. The publisher, however, refused to take notice of such an order, which was given verbally, and resolved to continue publication. His office was thereupon seized and held by the police.

—Deputy Epitacio says that the governor of Parahyba has temporarily closed a school because the director had the impudence to send an account to one of the governor's relatives. He also says that the governor suspended from attendance at the Lyceum to pupils for playing "deposition." It appears that in the play the governor was deposed, Floriano was banished and a new provisional government was organized by Castiello. That governor does not deserve a leather medal for noticing things so important as a school game.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL

For some time a revolution has been expected in the state of Rio Grande do Sul.

On the 24th ult. it was reported in Pelotas that that city was to be attacked, and the whole of the Castilhistas force there, said to number 800 men, was held in readiness, and reinforcements, to the number of 400 or 500, were expected on the following day.

On the 1st inst. the *Gazeta de Notícias* of this city received from Porto Alegre the following telegram:

"Through intercepted letters intelligence of a vast conspiracy has been received. In view of this the president of the state ordered the arrest of several federalists. Fausto Tavares, on being informed of the order for his arrest, resisted and fired shots at Major Telles, a commander of the state brigade, wounding him and Ensign Margol Ferreira. A fight ensued between the troops on one side and Tavares and his two sons on the other. The sons were killed and Tavares, after receiving many wounds, was captured. Frederico Haessel, who also resisted arrest, was killed. The chief conspirators have been arrested. The people are quiet, and the garrison, siding with the state government, is ready to fight the enemies of the republic. The republican party is in arms."

A telegram received on the same day by the *Tampa* added that Gen. Tavares had made an irruption into the southern part of the state and that the movement of the revolutionary movement in the northern part were Visconde de Pelotas, Gen. Barreto Leite and Fausto Tavares.

Telegrams published by the *Pais* on the 4th state that the revolutionary plot was discovered by means of letters found in possession of Capt. Felisberto Barcellos, who was arrested at Santa Maria, where he arrived on the 2nd at Porto Alegre under the guard of 20 men. These letters, says the telegram, reveal the intention of the revolutionists to exterminate the Castilhistas. Revolutionary movements broke out at Cruz Alta, S. João de Canaquiann, S. Lourenço, S. Gabriel, Alegrete and Soledade; but, according to the *Pais* telegrams, were all suppressed. At Cruz Alta Col. Evaristo Amaral was killed.

A part of the 28th battalion of infantry passed through Porto Alegre on the 2nd on its way from Rio Pardo to Pelotas.

At Porto Alegre many arrests were made, among them those of the following persons who were interrogated and afterwards released: Gaspar Bachelton, Lieut-Col. Masson, Laudelino Barcellos and Father Lian. Dr. Victor de Brito was also arrested.

The newspaper *Reforma* suspended publication. At Rio Grande Dr. Wenceslau Escobar, editor of that paper, and Dr. Cunha Bittencourt, member of the federalist executive committee, were detained on board the steamer *Santa Elena*.

Many of the federalist leaders were said to be hiding in order to escape arrest.

Gen. Tavares was said to be at Rivera at the head of 1,000 men.

A telegram of the 3rd from Montevideo to the *Jornal do Commercio* says that Fidelis, a federalist leader, attempted to take Livramento, but was repulsed by Col. Ribeiro. The 12th battalion of infantry had arrived there for the purpose of garrisoning the town. Along the whole frontier line there were bands of armed federalists, and it was reported that the crew of a gunboat belonging to the flotilla had declared against the state government.

On the 5th the *Pais* published a telegram contradicting the report of the arrest of Drs. Escobar and Bittencourt. The latter is said to be on his way to this city and the former is said to have made his escape to Artigas in Uruguay. About 30 persons have been arrested at Porto Alegre and it is stated that the state government has given orders for their trial.

The president of Rio Grande has telegraphed to Dr. Julio de Castilhos in this city a copy of alleged intercepted letters of Fausto Tavares. According to these letters Gen. Tavares was to enter the state on the frontier and advance rapidly into the interior so as to prevent the Castilhistas from assembling

while at Porto Alegre Fausto, Barreto Leite and Visconde de Pelotas were to head the revolutionary movement in the northern part of the state. The letters are addressed to Nery Portinho, whom Fausto asks to hasten the movement in event of his being arrested. He had already been informed that orders had been issued for his arrest.

On the 3rd inst. a cabinet meeting was held, and the government, it is said, decided to send the gunboat *Corvino* to Rio Grande do Sul.

It is also said that Gen. Floriano Peixoto has sent a congratulatory telegram to Dr. Fernando Albino, governor of the state, and secret instructions to Gen. Pego to aid the Castilhistas with the federal troops.

RAILROAD NOTES

—Two men were killed on the Central railway in the suburbs of this city on the 3rd. Accidents of this kind are becoming terribly frequent.

—Extensions of the Paraná line have recently been opened. Traffic from Sorilua to Porto do Amazonas was formally inaugurated on the 1st inst.

—The Norte station agent at São Paulo has telegraphed to have the shipments of merchandise for the Mogiana line stopped, as no more goods are being received for that destination and the warehouse is full of packages which can not be forwarded. Will the Mogiana people explain how it is that its traffic is so much behind?

—The minister of agriculture visited the several stations of the Central railway on the 3rd inst. to see why merchandise had been delayed. It is to be regretted that all the activity thus far displayed by Minister Serzedello has resulted in no measure whatever for the improvement of affairs at the Central railway. The people are beginning to feel that all this activity is intended to throw dust in their eyes.

—Now that Congress has passed the bill authorizing a contract with the S. Paulo Railway Co. for a duplication of its line, there ought to be no further delay in bringing that most important business to a satisfactory conclusion. The one thing to be done is to grant all necessary privileges to the company to duplicate its line and to open a double track. The line between Santos and Jundiahy, and to require the execution of the work in the shortest time possible.

—Investors who want to make money had evidently better turn their attention to the souther Brazilian railway properties. No one believes that the exchange will long remain at its present low figure. It has already risen considerably from the lowest point touched, and with each rise the Brazilian railways will benefit immensely. That the country is now transacting an enormous business is shown by the half-yearly statement just issued by the Southern Brazilian Rio Grande do Sul Company. Although the loss by exchange, comprising the first half of 1891 and 1892 together, has expended from 38,312 dols. [2 milreis.—E. N.] to 105,041 dols., the company actually makes a better net return for the period just closed, the gross receipts in currency having increased from 355,404 dols. to 440,150 dols.; while, on the other hand, the expenditure has merely risen from 339,784 dols. to 391,101 dols. One of the Brazilian roads, it may be said, are telling the same story. The currency depreciation has worked for good in one respect. It has suited producers, and led to a marked development in the export trade, and by the time the national finances are straightened out—not an early contingency, by the way—it will be found that business in the republic has been established on a considerably wider basis.—*Money*, London, Oct. 8th.

BAHIA AND S. FRANCISCO.

At the ordinary general meeting of the Bahia and S. Francisco company in London on the 17th ult., the chairman, Hon. H. G. Campbell, made the following remarks upon the situation of affairs on that road and its administration:

"Gentlemen, it reports that you have before you may, I think, be considered a very satisfactory one. We are able to return to our normal dividend of 6 per cent. for the main line, and we have increased the dividend of the Timbó branch undertaking from 3 per cent. to 3½ per cent., and in both cases we are able to carry a substantial sum forward to the next account. The prospects of the line are very satisfactory, owing to the excellent rains that have fallen since the month of April. The working capital account you will observe now stands at the sum of £83,659, and your directors consider that it would be wise to further build up this reserve from time to time and as opportunity may offer, in order to be prepared at any time we are called upon to make renewals in the viaducts or bridges, or other expensive works on the line. All these are kept in good repair, but it is more than probable that one or two bridges will sooner or later require to be renewed, because they have been in existence now for over 33 years subjected to the constant action of sea water, which in a perspective is especially damaging. The low rate of exchange which has prevailed for some time has had a very serious effect upon the poorer classes of Brazil by causing a great rise in the price of food and of all other necessities, and it has caused discontent and strikes on many of the Brazilian lines. The workmen on our own line one day struck and demanded a rise of 30 per cent. in their wages. There was very great tumult and confusion, but fortunately there was no actual stoppage of the traffic owing to the pluck of our superintendent, Mr. Tiplady, who himself mounted the engine and drove the train out of the yard at Bahia. As soon as the directors were informed of the state of affairs they called out to Mr. Tiplady giving him full discretionary powers to arrange with the work people, and this, I have no doubt, he has done upon the best and most economical terms possible. Talking of our superintendent reminds me that at the last general meeting one shareholder, who, I am thankful to say, met with no support, thought it right to make remarks about the behavior of our superintendent, and complained that he held too

many appointments, mentioning that of resident engineer and superintendent of the locomotive department. Now, the facts of the case are these: Mr. Tiplady has been in the service of the company ever since its commencement in 1858. For many years he has acted as superintendent and principal resident engineer, but about two years ago he volunteered purely from motives of economy to undertake the additional duties of superintendent of the locomotive department. For this he has received no extra remuneration whatever, and he has represented the company in Brazil in very critical times with both tact and determination. Now, gentlemen, I need scarcely point out that it is not very encouraging to our staff in Brazil, which we believe to be an admirable one, and in which we have every confidence, to have injurious and derogatory remarks made upon them at a general meeting which are published and circulated in all sorts of newspapers. I do assure you, gentlemen, that the shareholders owe a deep debt of gratitude to Mr. Tiplady and the members of our staff in Brazil for the great courage they have shown upon several occasions, and for their devotion to the interests of the company."

HOSPITAL NOTES.

—The promise made by Vice-President Floriano Peixoto some time ago to visit the Strangers' Hospital, was carried into effect on Saturday last, the illustrious visitor being accompanied by the minister of interior, the acting inspector-general of hygiene, and an aide. The visit was wholly informal, and was made without warning by, which means the Vice-President was able to see exactly what was being done. After spending two hours in examining the buildings and grounds, under the guidance of Mr. E. B. S. Bonet, of the building committee, and Mr. R. J. Callander, the supervisor of engineer and architect, the visitors expressed themselves as thoroughly satisfied with the site and the sanitary conditions of the place, as well as with the plans for the buildings and dependencies which the association proposes to carry out as speedily as possible. We are advised that they were much pleased with the sanitary arrangements of the main building, the closets and their drainage being wholly outside and the ventilation being carefully arranged to keep the air fresh and pure in all the rooms. The beds, furniture and other accessories also elicited their hearty commendation. In view of the approval so frankly expressed by the Vice-President and the official accompanying him, the controversy over the opening of this hospital may now be considered as terminated. To be sure, the sanitary authorities have warmly approved and encouraged the scheme, and no official notice has ever been served upon the directors that the hospital would be suppressed, but as long as opposition existed and the government listened to the complaints, however unfounded they may have been, there has always been some doubt as to the final outcome. Thanks to the courtesy and justice of the Vice-President, those doubts are now set at rest. Within a very short time the Strangers' Hospital will be opened, and will, we trust, win a prominent position among the hospitals of this city.

—We should like to remind our friends that a large number of shrubs and plants are needed at the Hospital. They can be purchased of course, but it may be possible to save some expense in that direction through donations.

—Owing to the opposition made to the opening of the Hospital and the prevalent belief that the Misericórdia would prevail upon the government to issue orders to that effect, all solicitations for annual subscriptions have been for some time suspended. Now that this question is happily settled, we trust that every American and Englishman in Rio will at once send in a generous subscription. The Hospital must be liberally supported until it is fairly on its own feet and able to take care of itself.

LOCAL NOTES

—Invitations have been issued to the Brazilian press for sample copies of newspapers for exhibition at Chicago.

—Minister Serzedello was warmly congratulated by his subordinates in the department of agriculture on his returning to his post on the 3rd.

—The "editing" (engrossment) of the Glycerio hanking measure was approved in the Chamber on the 3rd and was at once sent to the Senate.

—The government has appointed Dr. Samuel D. Rambo, an American surgeon-dentist of this city, a non-salaried member of the Brazilian commission to the Chicago exposition.

—Beginning with this month the alternate steamers of the Pacific Mail will go direct from Lisbon to Montevideo to avoid the usual quarantines against Brazil.

—It is said that the Vice-President will soon nominate a minister of agriculture, when Lieut-Col. Serzedello will devote his whole attention to the portfolio of finance.

—There was an interview between the Vice-President and Minister Serzedello on the 2nd, which resulted in the latter's withdrawing his proffered resignation.

—One factory of artificial wreaths for funerals and cemeteries, that situated on Rua do Passio, sold 52,600 worth of these articles during the month of October and first two days of November.

—Although the sessions of Congress are not yet concluded, several senators and deputies have already left for their homes. Absenteeism is an evil in Brazilian legislative work which can not tell to its own harm.

—The Chamber accepted the resignation of its budget committee on the 3rd, and a new committee was promptly nominated—probably more in harmony with the views of Mayrink, Lopes, Glycerio, Matta Machado & Co.

Ensemble.....	2,739 343	2,399 :85	2,293 6
Totals.....	2,739 343	2,399 :85	2,293 6

October 29th, 1892.

BANKS.

<i>Captain.</i>	<i>Captal paid up.</i>	<i>Reserve fund.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Dividend paid.</i>	<i>No. of shares.</i>	<i>Last year.</i>	<i>Closing quotation.</i>
			RIO DE JANEIRO				
10,000,000 \$	4,000,000 \$	164,225 \$	Agencia do Brazil.....	3700- July 91	80 \$	27 1/2	—
3,000,000 \$	476,000 \$	34,000 \$	Ailhao do Brazil.....	5 250- July 91	1 1/2	60-000	—

the

10,000,000	13,000,000	18,375,862	Brazil	12	1800	July	91	240	910	000	915,000	145,000
...	3,600,000	...	do 2 series	...	...	...	...	...	140	000	...	...
...	2,000,000	2,000,000	Brazil-London	10	1000	July	91	200	100	000	100,000	120,000
10,000,000	10,000,000	1,846,230	Brazil-North America	2	2000	July	91	200	23	000	...	...
10,000,000	1,973,260	35,745	Brazil-Porto	4	4000	July	91	100	...	...	...	...
9,000,000	1,533,110	33,334	Chavez Latin-America	10	1000	July	91	40	30	000	...	...
2,000,000	1,000,000	109,380	Cooperativo	10	1000	July	91	58	...	...	...	...
20,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	Comercio do Rio de Jan.	10	1000	July	92	200	240	000	255,000	242,000
2,000,000	300,000	300,000	Comercio	5	5000	July	92	100	180	000	...	...
23,000,000	12,000,000	3,000,000	Comercio	12	1200	July	92	200	260	000	260,000	...
...	1,600,000	...	do 2 series	7	7000	July	92	40	53	000	...	...
...	50,000	...	Comercio e Industria	12	1200	July	92	125	100	000	...	...
80,000,000	80,000,000	1,458,839	Construtor do Rio de Jan.	4	4000	July	92	100	8	000	34,000	35,000
2,000,000	2,000,000	...	Continental	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...
1,000,000	800,000	14,454	Composita	5	5000	July	92	80	...	...	...	...
1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	Credito Commercial	6	6000	July	92	80	160	000	...	...
10,000,000	12,000,000	41,917	Credito Guarani	6	6000	July	92	200	155	000	...	...
1,500,000	1,000,000	100,000	Credito Mercantil	12	1200	July	91	200	138	000	...	...
100,000,000	30,000,000	52,146	Credito Movei	12	1200	July	91	100	100	000	15,000	23,000
...	...	...	do 2 series	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...
410,000,000	20,000,000	224,588	Credito Popular	12	1200	Jan.	92	100	10	000	...	...
2,500,000	2,500,000	690,066	Credito Real	12	1200	Jan.	92	180	180	000	...	...
...	1,831,800	...	do 2 series	...	...	...	...	20	20	000	...	...
...	10,313,840	...	do comm. dep.	12	1200	July	91	200	100	000	...	...
10,000,000	7,500,000	207,181	Credito Rural e Internac.	7	7000	July	92	80	40	000	...	...
5,000,000	5,000,000	1,454,000	Depositos e Recemb.	15	1500	July	92	200	210	000	...	...
21,000,000	2,000,000	107,465	Estado do Brazil	15	1500	Jan.	91	80	8	000	...	...
1,000,000	5,000,000	127,759	Francia-Brasil	3	3000	July	92	70	70	000	...	...
5,000,000	8,000,000	1,454,000	Industria e Mercantil	10	1000	Jan.	92	200	6	000	...	...
31,500,000	31,500,000	72,695	Indicador de Melhoramentos	...	...	...	...	100	7	000	7,500	...
1,000,000	1,000,000	250,000	Intermediario	12	1200	July	92	200	100	000	...	...
1,000,000	1,000,000	250,000	Lavoura e Comercio	...	...	...	...	84	000	...	...	...
£1,500,000	£750,000	£590,000	London & Brazil, Lanc.	4	4000	Apr.	91	20	25	000	...	...
40,000,000	12,000,000	69,000	Metropolitano do Brazil	...	...	...	...	180	000	...	...	...
2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	Mercado das Vargueiras	4	4000	Jan.	92	100	...	...	...	...
5,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	Mobilisacao	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
5,000,000	984,110	25,000	Oportunio	...	...	...	...	10	5	000	...	...
1,000,000	2,000,000	2104,000	Paiz e Rio	...	...	...	...	100	40	000	...	...
1,000,000	50,000	280,000	Populo	...	...	...	...	30	3	000	...	...
3,000,000	3,000,000	450,000	República das K. U. do Brazil	6	6000	July	91	80	85	000	70	000
1,000,000	200,000,000	51,917,75	Rio de Janeiro	4	4000	July	92	60	70	000	70	000
20,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	Rio e Mato Grosso	2	2000	July	92	60	30	000	...	...
20,000,000	4,000,000	40,401	União e Beneficencia	10	1000	July	92	60	218	000	250,000	...
1,000,000	1,000,000	5,600,000	União e Beneficencia	5	5000	July	92	100	140	000	...	...
2,000,000	3,000,000	300,206	Sociedade Nacional	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...
1,000,000	1,000,000	800,000	Sul-Americano	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...
1,000,000	13,000,000	...	Rio de Janeiro	12	1200	July	91	200	25	000	...	...
5,000,000	5,000,000	310,649	União e Beneficencia	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...
3,000,000	3,000,000	...	Viagem do Brazil	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...

PHYSICAL

10,000,000	1,000,000	491,00118	Credito Real S. Paulo	3	3000	July	91	50	545	000	...	...
...	181,000	...	do 2 series	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...
...	2,10,970	...	do comm. dep.	12	1200	Jan.	92	50	50	000	...	...
2,000,000	1,785,500	210,000	Lavoura, S. Paulo	12	1200	July	91	110	110	000	...	...
1,000,000	1,000,000	750,000	Mercantil e Cantos	10	1000	July	92	200	200	000	...	...
...	2,000,000	...	do 2 series	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...
...	2,000,000	...	S. Paulo	6	6000	July	91	100	123	000	...	...
10,000,000	5,000,000	270,000	União S. Paulo	9	9000	July	91	70	75	000	...	...
24,000,000	7,553,999	110,807	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

SHIPPING

Precedent Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Rank	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotation
15,979,000	Jan.-July	6	Credito Real do Brazil...	100 \$	50 9/8	57 1/8 - 60 3/8
7,539,700	Aug.-Oct.	5	Id. do Id.	100 \$	102 3/8	100 - 103 3/8
7,750,500	....	7	Credito Real e Internacional	100	80 1/2	80 1/2
8,000	....	7	Credito Real do S. Paulo	100	80 1/2	80 1/2
May-Nov.	....	6	Rep. dos Estados Unidos...	100	100	100
10,135,400	Jan.-Jul.	6	Id. do Id.	100	75 1/2	75 1/2
			Uniao Agricola do Brazil	100	100	100
			Uniao S. Paulo...	100	100	100

MILLS

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Interest paid	Normal price	Last sale	Closing quotations
\$1,400,000	2,400,000	168,212	Alliama	12 000—July 99	200	230	200
400,000	400,000		Ban Fin	—	700	720	700
3,000,000	3,000,000	63,297	Brazil Industrial	12 000—July 99	200	230	200
300,000	300,000	97	Henault	8 000—Aug. 99	920	960	900
1,000,000	1,000,000	167,163	Confiance	12 000—July 99	200	230	200
\$1,400,000	2,400,000	249,000	Genega Industrial	12 000—Aug. 99	200	230	200
200,000	200,000		Kermant	3 100—July 99	910	920	900
850,000	250,000		D. Juchel	—	910	920	900
500,000	500,000	9,054	Industrie Minier	—	900	900	900
100,000	155,440	9,533	Ministral de Oro Preto	—	900	900	900
400,000	400,000		Pilo Grande	12 000—July 99	200	230	200
4,000,000	4,000,000	22,000	Petropoli	9 000—July 99	200	230	200
			Comercio Sul do Brasil	—	140	140	140

MISCELLANEOUS

30,000,000	18,480,000	10,612	do do series.....	..... July 92	100	7 000
500,000	850,000	.....	S. de la de Alcantara.....	..... July 92	200	130 000
1,488,440	.....	.....	União Industrial S. Sebastião	3 400 Jan. 91	200	150 000

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
8,000,000\$	2,400,000\$	..	Agrícola do Paranaapanema.....	58000 - July 91	60\$	602,000	.....
2,400,000	2,400,000	..	Agrícola do Itaipu Preto.....	10 000 - July 91	60	187 000	.....
400,000	400,000	..	Agr. Coloniz. de Vassouras.....	4 000 - July 91	200	105 000	.....
7,000,000	7,000,000	.....	Cant. e Viçôjo Fluminense.....	10 000 - July 92	200	210 000	.....
586,400	586,400	20,000\$	Carreagem Fluminense.....	1000 - Aug. 91	80	50 000	.....
3,000,000	4,000,000	36,832	Ceres Brasileira.....	10,000 - Jan. 91	60	200 000	.....
738,000	738,000	1,000	Commissões e Banco de Cofres.....	10,000 - July 91	40	.....	528 000
200,000,000	400,000,000	.....	Empreza de Obras Publicas.....	15 000 - Sept. 91	200	10 000	.....
4,000,000	4,000,000	.....	Escolas Fluminense.....	5 000 - July 91	40	.....	.....
10,000,000	10,000,000	.....	Ind. e Colonizador do Brazil.....	.....	60	.....	.....
50,000,000	50,000,000	.....	Melhoramentos no Brazil.....	4 500 - July 91	200	36 000	.....
2,400,000	2,400,000	.....	do do do Rio.....	.....	40	338,000	.....
3,000,000	3,000,000	.....	do do S. Paulo.....	.....	200	63 000	.....
4,000,000	4,000,000	.....	Metropolitano.....	.....	40	60 000	.....
5,550,000	5,550,000	24,489	Nacional de Fôcos e Luz.....	17,000 - July 91	40	30 000	.....
1,200,000	1,200,000	.....	Nacional de Oleos.....	5 000 - Jan. 91	.....	35 000	.....
3,750,000	3,750,000	.....	Nova Era Rural.....	3 500 - July 91	70	3 000	23 000
7,000,000	7,000,000	.....	Obras Hydraulicas do Brazil.....	.....	40	2 000	.....
5,000,000	5,000,000	21,805	Saneamento do Rio.....	17,000 - July 91	100	20 000	.....
3,400,000	3,400,000	.....	Servicos Maritimos.....	13,500 - July 91	100	37 000	.....
10,000,000	10,000,000	34,917	Turmas Britannicas.....	5 000 - July 92	80	40 000	.....
20,000,000	20,000,000	.....	União Ind. dos Est. do Brazil.....	2 000 - Jan. 91	200	150 000	.....

Shipping.

THOMAS NORTON'S
OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS
BETWEEN THE
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS
Established in 1865
Loading Berth: Covered Pier No. 17, East River
For Freight and General Information apply to
Thomas Norton,
104 Wall St., New-York.

Steamships.

ROYAL MAIL
STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

Under contracts with the British and Brazilian
Governments for carrying the mails.

TABLE OF DEPARTURES,
1892

Date	Steamer	Destination
Nov. 8	Thames...	Montevideo and Buenos Aires.
" 15	Trent...	Bahia, Pernambuco, Las Palmas, Lisbon, Vigo, Southampton and Antwerp.
" 23	Tagus...	Santos, Montevideo and Buenos Aires.
" 28	Thames...	Bahia, Pernambuco, S. Vicent, Lisbon, Vigo Southampton and Antwerp.

This Company will have steamers from and to England
twice per month.
Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can be
taken out at the Agency.

For freight, passages and other information apply to
Rua de S. Pedro No. 1, Sobrado.
G. C. Anderson,
Superintendent.

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER
PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.

LAMPORT & HOLT LINE

INTENDED SAILINGS FROM RIO.

New York:

Naemth...	Nov. 25th
Cuvier...	" 26th
Archimedes...	" 26th
Strabo...	Dec. 3rd

(calling at Victoria if sufficient inducement offers)

New Orleans:

Delambre...	Nov. 20-25
-------------	------------

Antwerp and London

(via Bahia and Southampton)

Hevelius...	Nov. 25th
Wordsworth...	Dec. 25th

Valparaiso, Callao and

West Coast Ports:

Copernicus...	Nov. 8th
---------------	----------

Intended sailing from Santos to

New York:

Pascal...	Nov. 9th
Flaxman...	" 13th
Herschel...	" 19th
Strabo...	" 25th

For further information apply in Santos to
Messrs. F. S. Hampshire & Co., Agents.

In Rio

For cargo apply to the broker

Wm. R. McNiven,

89, Rua 10 de Março.

For passages, parcels, specie, etc., to the

Agents—**NORTON, MEGAW & Co.**

82, Rua 19 de Março

PACIFIC STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

DEPARTURES for LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Lisbon, Bordeaux and Plymouth.

Aconagua...	Nov. 25th
Lusitania...	Dec. 5th

These popular steamers are fitted with the electric light and
all modern conveniences. Insurance policies may be taken
out at the agency on merchandise, baggage and values.

For freights apply to **W. C. Peck,**

No. 1 A, Rua de S. Pedro;

and for passages and other information to

Wilson Sons & Co., L'd., Agents,

No. 2, Praça das Marinhãs.

WILLIAM SAMSON & CO.

Steamship Agents

AGENTS OF THE

ALLAN LINE OF STEAMERS

HOWDEN LINE OF STEAMERS

Rio de Janeiro, Rua S. Pedro No. 1, P. O. Box 1113

Buenos Aires, Calle Cuyo No. 429, " " 905

Montevideo, Calle Piedras No. 35, " " 253

Rosario, Calle Bajada No. 156, " " 54

Cable Address:—SAMSON.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY
NEW YORK AND LONDON

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS OF THE

Celebrated Sewing Machines **SINGER** Celebrated Sewing Machines

General Agency in South America:

No. 53, RUA DOS OURIVES, RIO DE JANEIRO.

BRANCH AGENCIES:

Niteroy: 35 Bli, Rua do Gen. Deodoro	Sao Paulo 14, Rue Florencio d'Abreu	Bahia: In front of the Elevator	Campos: 69, Rua 13 de Maio
Porto Alegre: 399, Rua dos Andradas	Buenos Aires: 137, Calle Maipú	Rosario: 43 G, Calle Cordoba	Montevideo: 73, Calle 18 de Julio

and at Salto, La Plata, Cordoba, Santa Fé, Tucuman, Asuncion, Valparaíso, Santiago,
Guayaquil, Lima, Iquique, La Paz, etc., etc.,

LEA & PERRINS'

SAUCE,

The ORIGINAL and Genuine

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

bears the Signature, thus:—

Lea & Perrins

Ask for

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Cross & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by
Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL
MAIL STEAMSHIP Co.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE

CARRYING THE U. S. AND BRAZILIAN MAILS

SAILINGS FOR NEW YORK:

The fine Steamer

SEGURANÇA

Captain BEERS

will sail for

NEW YORK

calling at

BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO, MARANHÃO, PARÁ,

BARBADOS AND ST. THOMAS.

Friday 25th November at 10.0 a.m.

Passage Rates

	cabin	steage
--	-------	--------

To Liverpool..... \$220 — gold

New York..... \$145 — \$75 —

" & back.. \$275 — —

For cargo to

W. C. Peck,

No. 1 A, Rua de S. Pedro.

and for passages and information apply to

E. C. Baker, Manager

42 Rua do Ovidio.

NEW ZEALAND
SHIPPING Co., L'd.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

HOMEWARDS—RIO TO LONDON.

Due at Rio de Janeiro.

Rimutaka..... Nov. 29th.

These steamers are fast class in every respect and are
celebrated for quick, luxurious passages and superior ac-
commodations. Call at TENERIFF and PLYMOUTH; pas-
sengers may land at latter port.

For freights apply to **W. C. Peck,**

No. 1 A, Rua de S. Pedro;

and for passages and other information to

Wilson Sons & Co., L'd., Agents,

No. 2, Praça das Marinhãs.

SHAW, SAVILL & ALBION Co.,
LIMITED.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

BETWEEN

NEW ZEALAND AND LONDON.

HOMEWARDS—Due at Rio de Janeiro.

Ionian.....	Dec. 2nd
Tainui.....	" 30th

Steamers superior in every respect and fitted with every
convenience for the comfort of travellers. Call at TENERIFF
and PLYMOUTH; passengers may land at latter port.

For freight apply to **W. C. Peck,**

No. 1 A, Rua de S. Pedro;

and for passages and other information to

Wilson, Sons & Co., L'd., Agents,

No. 2, Praça das Marinhãs.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
BREMEN.

Capital. . . 40,000,000 Marks.

Regular Lines of Steam Packets between

Bremen—United States

" " Brazil

" " River Plate

" " China, Japan

" " Australia

Departures from Rio de Janeiro on the 8th

and 23rd of each month to

Bahia, Lisbon, Antwerp and Bremen.

Passengers and cargo for all ports of the different lines

accepted.

Passage Rates:	1st-cl.	3rd-cl.
----------------	---------	---------

Rio—Antwerp, Bremen..... 500 Marks, 140/000

" " " " " " 500 " 120/000

" " " " " " 500 " 120/000

" " " " " " 500 " 120/000

For further information apply to

HERM. STOLTZ & Co., Agents.

Rua da Alfandega, No. 58. Rio de Janeiro.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN
BIBLE SOCIETY.

Rua Sete de Setembro n. 71.

RIO DE JANEIRO.

For sale, Bibles and New Testaments, in English and other
languages.

In Portuguese, Figueiredo's Bible and Testaments, also
the Protestant Bible by Almeida, revised and corrected.

42-52. Agent, **JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS.**

CHARLES HUE JUNR & CO.

Ship Chandlers and Commission Merchants

Rua Fresca No. 8.

Caixa 892. RIO DE JANEIRO.

Water supplied on short notice.

For sale.

A thoroughbred Newfoundland dog, 2 years old.

Apply Crawford, No. 6 Rua Hunyadi.

An English doctor's wife living in Bedfordshire is
anxious to meet with a little girl to educate with her own
daughters, accomplished governess, every home comfort and
care, moderate terms.

Address: **Cameroon,**

Post-office box No. 265, Rio de Janeiro.

Engagement Wanted.

An English nurse, with long experience in fevers, desires
an engagement.

Apply to, Rua da Assembléa, 84.

CHAS. H. NORRIS.
General and Commission Merchant.

2, RUA DE S. PEDRO 2, 2nd floor.

REPRESENTING AMERICAN PRODUCTS.

Agent for

Stationary and Portable steam engines and boilers.
Electrical motors and appliances of all kinds.
Ice and Refrigerating machinery.
Steam Pumps, Valves and Condensers.
Asbestos, paints and packing.
Gas Engines.
Edison motor fans.
Edison mimeographs.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

P. O. Box 1064.

Rio de Janeiro.

Hyland, Huggins, Hammond & Co.
ENGINEERS.

Railway Contractors,

Importers of all Kinds of Machinery,

Railway Material,

Portable Railways,

Coffee Machinery.

31, RUA SÃO BENTO, 31

SÃO PAULO.

Caixa do Correio, 391.

CRASHLEY & Co.,

Newsdealers and Bookellers.

Subscriptions received for all the leading English and Amer-
ican newspapers and periodicals. Agents for

The European Mail.

A large assortment of English novels, of the Tauchnitz Edi-
tions, of the Franklin Square Library and of the Lovell Library
constantly on hand.

Views of Rio and neighbourhood.

Orders received for Scientific and other books.

Agents for Longworth's Rubber Stamps.

Dealers in Atkinson's, Piesse & Lybil's and Royal

Perfumeries and Soap.

No. 67, Rua do Ovidio.

W. R. CASSELLS & Co., Agents for Brazil.

ST. JACOBS OIL

TRADE MARK.

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN.

CURES

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica,
Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache,
Bore Throat, Swelling, Sprains, Bruises,
Hernia, Gout, Rheumatoid Arthritis,
Sciatica, Neuralgia, etc.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Cents a
bottle. Directions in 11 Languages.

THE CHARLES A. YOUNG CO.,
Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.

FELLOWS' HYPOPHOSPHITES

THE GREAT TONIC AND STRENGTH GIVER

This medicine invented in Canada in 1865 has
been for years and is now prescribed by the lead-
ing physicians in all parts of the world, who attest
that it gives the most satisfactory results of any
remedy yet produced. The diseases for which
they use it, and in which they claim the greatest
results are the following:

Lung Diseases, Imperfect Nutrition
Nervous Diseases, Dyspepsia
General Debility, Anemia

and in convalescence from all wasting diseases.

The immediate beneficial effects of FELLOWS'-
SYRUP in those cases of emaciation and weak-
ness produced by long illness whether from
pulmonary diseases or fevers, prove its tonic
virtues and its value in accelerating digestion and
assimilation.

FELLOWS' SYRUP is too well known to
require further remark; it cannot be closely imitated
though many persons have sought to trade upon its
reputation.

Full directions accompany each bottle.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGIST AND

CHEMISTS.

Sole Agents:

W. R. Cassels & Co.

Rua da Candelaria, 8.

TYF. ALDINA, 79, Sete de Setembro.